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of carrying us, as promised, to the year 1765, "which witnessed the ringing out of the old, and the ringing in of the new," the volume abruptly ends with the victorious death of Wolfe, in 1759. Possibly the author had intended to add another chapter, treating of the events of the succeeding six years; but he did not, and we can speak only of the book as published.

In the details of early western exploration, our author sometimes betrays a lack of definite knowledge, apparently following Winsor, who, with all his deep learning, is sometimes cloudy in these matters; his French are at all times more shadowy than his New-Englanders, which is not surprising; and not infrequently one meets with a certain indefiniteness of statement which is unusual in the pages of Fiske. But it would be ungenerous to criticise too closely an author who had not the opportunity of revising his manuscript for publication—an author, too, who deserves so well of us as Mr. Fiske. With all its limitations, perhaps most of which are traceable to the lack of revision, the volume is a welcome addition to the growing literature of the dramatic contest between the French and English colonies in North America, and fitly concludes a notable series. The index is a creditable piece of work.

R. G. THWAITES.

The Fight with France for North America. By A. G. BRADLEY.

(New York : E. P. Dutton and Co.; Westminster : Constable and Co. 1902. Pp. xv, 400.)

THIS title is somewhat misleading, as the narrative is confined to the years 1748-1760, and deals only with the military conflict on the American continent. It begins with a characterization of the American colonies, French and English, in 1748, and advances then in rather close chronological order to the surrender of Montreal to Amherst, September 9, 1760. The field of action is the battle-field in the narrowest sense; practically no attention is given to the European managing centers or to the European events, military or political, that affected the origins and conduct of the campaigns. The author (known by his *Life of Wolfe* in the "Men of Action" series, and by other books) is an Englishman who has had the advantage of considerable residence in America; in some degree he disarms criticism by the disclaimer (in his preface) of attempting "to address the serious student of this war, if indeed there be any such on this side of the Atlantic," and by stating his main motive to be the desire to make this period better known to the average English reader, in regard to whom he thinks the volume will "possess at least the merit of novelty." If this be so, the American critic can hardly act upon his first impulse and call the book superfluous; but he can still advise the American general reader to follow its author's example and stick to his Parkman.

It must be conceded that Mr. Bradley has done his popularizing work fairly well. Haste is shown in some curious grammatical blunders (as "who" for "whom," pp. 289, 357); we have occasionally a sophomoric

flourish—"The spirit of Wolfe was already abroad, borne by the very breakers on these wild Acadian shores and burning in the hearts of these fierce Islanders, who, like their Norse ancestors of old, came out of the very surf to wrest dominion from those ancient foes" (p. 222); but the book is on the whole pleasant reading, and succeeds in making interesting not only the more important operations but even the confused and scattered events of the years 1747-1756. It is particularly successful in describing the field of action, in giving the main elements of the situation, in laying proper stress on the salient points, and in keeping consistently to the treatment the reader has been prepared for. The preliminary characterizations of the different colonies seem surprisingly good, while the narrative is throughout much superior to the average English one in its grasp and clear statement of the peculiar difficulties that have always appeared in the relations between Englishmen and colonials. This merit the writer owes mainly no doubt to his American experiences; but we may perhaps also recognize the illuminating influence of the Boer War. There are various direct and indirect references to this war and to other recent events, which attest the imperialistic spirit of our author (Washington's "Great Meadows" exploit is cover for a fling at the "Little Englisher," anent Fashoda); these are often pointless and jarring, as the sentence about "deliberate fabrication" (p. 364), and the closing one concerning "the ignorant howlings of a heterogeneous mob, so-called Americans of to-day or yesterday."

These are perhaps excusable lapses at the present moment; it is the duty of the careful critic to point out evidences of more serious defects in the preparation and method of our author. As has been said above, the narrative is almost exclusively military, as little as possible being said of contemporary European events. There are some remarks, however, of a nature to impel us, in the interest of the general public, to gratitude for this restraint. Perhaps even at this late date the popular historian of the Seven Years' War may deny that he can be expected to know that serious students do not now explain France's share in the "Diplomatic Revolution" of 1756 by the statement that Mme. de Pompadour "had not only been the object of the Prussian King's continuous raillery, but had been treated by him with personal contumely"; what are we to say however to the statement that "Catherine of Russia" was similarly "stung to fury by his coarse jests at her somewhat notorious weakness for Grenadiers" (p. 140)? The refuge of a misprint seems here precluded by the preliminary page of minute "errata" as to proper names; that this is an error that casts grave suspicion on our historian's researches into the Seven Years' War will be clear when it is remembered what a critical event for Frederick and for Europe the death of Elisabeth in 1762 was. At the close of the book the author feels compelled to round out his story by some further allusions to European conditions, but is scarcely more happy in his statements. He does not lack, however, in confidence, as when he tells us apropos of the Peace of Paris that "if the King bribed the House of Commons, it is almost equally certain that

France bribed Bute with a most princely fee for his services on her behalf" (p. 393).

The culmination of the war is of course the siege of Quebec, and here we might expect to find the writer peculiarly at home, being already the author of a *Life of Wolfe*. What material (beyond Knox's *Diary*) he has used is no more evident here than in any other part of the book, as it is throughout wholly destitute of references; certainly there is nothing fresh either in fact or treatment, while points still wrapped in some obscurity (as with regard to the plan of attack above the town) are left severely alone. The traditional account is, in short, reproduced in all respects, even to the old story of the reciting of Gray's *Elegy* by Wolfe on his way to the scaling of the cliffs; this amiable clinging to the tale would seem to indicate that in this case our writer's literary sense is more than a match for his sense of accuracy, for Mr. Morris in the note in the *English Historical Review* (Vol. XV., 125) in which he explodes this form of the story had pointed to Mr. Bradley in his *Life of Wolfe* as the most recent reiterator of it, with the remark that he had increased the inaccuracy by giving the name of the original authority as "Robertson" instead of "Robison"; in the present telling of the story Mr. Bradley accepts the "Robison," but seems unable to go any further.

VICTOR COFFIN.

The History of Wachovia in North Carolina: The Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Church in North Carolina during a Century and a Half, 1752-1902. By JOHN HENRY CLEWELL. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. 1902. Pp. xiv, 365.)

THE Moravians in 1752 settled a rich tract of 100,000 acres of land in western North Carolina. Till 1771 they lived in common, except in two of the villages, which abolished the system somewhat earlier (p. 91). They were quiet German farmers and artisans. Their thrift and simple lives made them valuable members of the community. Their religious organization gave them an intense common life. They lived in a series of villages after the German type, the most prominent of which was Salem. In Salem they early established schools which had a wide influence throughout the state. Later they were among the first in the state to build factories. Like most of the early Germans in America, they had but little to do with political affairs, and they had conscientious scruples about bearing arms. In the Revolution they endeavored to be neutrals and were distrusted by each side. Outside of their town limits there grew up a town of non-Moravians, who were more enterprising than the staid Germans and made rapid strides in town development. The two places, now united as Winston-Salem, constitute a thriving manufacturing community.

The story of the century and a half during which this community has attained its present condition is an interesting piece of local history. Mr. Clewell is well qualified to write this story. He is a prominent